

## TRIBUNE STARTS WAR ON PATENT MEDICINE EVIL

Wide Inquiry to Expose  
Quacks Is Indorsed by  
Health Officials.

## NATIONAL LAW TO BE PROPOSED

Series of Articles Will  
Deal with Drug Frauds—  
Dangers of 'Fake' Cures.

The Tribune herewith presents the first of a series of articles exposing the patent medicine evil. In its efforts to stamp out the evil, The Tribune will have the active support of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, and all the aid that the Department of Health can extend to it. The Tribune, whose opinions in the matter are shared by eminent medical practitioners, social workers and others working to safeguard the health of the people, believes the only solution of the evil is national legislation. Only a law, national in scope, can put an end to the widespread harm that some quack nostrums accomplish. Big wholesale druggists admit the need of such legislation.

To this end The Tribune will present the results of its investigation into the ways and tricks of the patent medicine maker, whose quackery in many instances surpasses the ludicrous pretensions of the "medicine man" of savage tribes.

### War on Quackery.

And to the same end The Tribune will present the results of investigations along the same lines of the New York Department of Health and the investigations made by the American Medical Association, and the views of eminent medical practitioners who know of the ravages caused in the health of the general public by these quack medicines.

The Tribune purposes to call a spade a spade in the course of these articles, and it will print in their entirety the fullest interviews obtained from men who are prominent in the field of medicine and surgery, and who know of the harm done by these frauds.

Not of the patent medicines now on sale in every drug store throughout the United States are, in the opinion of medical men, frauds as worthless as they are murderous. The higher they are in price the more evil are they capable of, seems to be the rule.

The evil has been recognized by the United States government and by the governments of other countries. This country, save for some investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture and some frauds issued against medical quacks of various sorts, has done next to nothing to end this evil in the United States. In the Philippine Islands, however, the patent medicines have been practically legislated out of existence.

The Tribune will cause to be introduced at the next Congress of the United States, and will urge the passage of, a bill to end this patent medicine scandal.

### National Law To Be Urged.

Immediate relief from this evil can be obtained in cities and communities where the local boards of health, as in New York City, have the authority to adopt rules and regulations governing the health of their respective localities. And with this in mind, The Tribune will ask the Board of Health of New York City, of which Dr. S. S. Goldwater is the head, to pass such rules and regulations.

When a representative of The Tribune discussed with Commissioner Goldwater his plans for exposing patent medicines he said: "Such a crusade would be a godsend. Some of these patent medicines are worthless. All of them mislead the unwary by wildly exaggerated claims. None containing habit forming or poisonous drugs should be sold save as a physician's prescription. Patent medicines are working incalculable harm."

The Tribune's investigation of patent medicines purchased in New York City, some of which have already been analyzed at the laboratories of the Department of Health under the direct supervision of James P. Adkinson and Ramsey Durand, chemists, and others of which are in the course of analysis at the laboratories, tends to prove that the patent medicine maker deals largely in lies.

Harmful patent medicines could easily be divided into six groups, which are herewith done:

1. Those that are harmful because of the poisonous drugs they contain.
2. Those that are harmful because they are advertised as being able to cure diseases they cannot cure.
3. Those that are harmful because they cause dizziness and other symptoms which should be heeded, and falsely lead the sufferer from diseases to believe they are being cured by the nostrums, as in the case of consumption and cancer cures.
4. Those that are harmful because they contain habit forming drugs, such as opium, cocaine and their derivatives.
5. Those that are harmful because they are nothing more than whiskey and imitations of whiskey, colored and made to taste like the admixture.

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## NEW SPRING STYLES

Authoritative Review  
Under "What the Buyers Will Look at Today" Column, Page 13.

## CANNIBAL FISH ATE MAN

Roosevelt Tells New Story of River of Doubt.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Dec. 8.—Colonel Roosevelt, it was learned to-night, gave a private lecture several days ago to a party of friends at Sagamore Hill upon his adventures on the "River of Doubt." Among several thrilling escapes by members of the expedition described by him, the Colonel told of a fish which he called the "cannibal fish."

This fish, the Colonel said, though only about eighteen inches long and almost as wide, was of indescribable ferocity. One day, he said, one of the native carriers fell into the river. Almost instantly he was attacked by "cannibal fish," which swam around him and were so voracious that when the rescuers arrived, only the skeleton of the man was left.

## COAL STRIKE CALLED OFF

United Mine Workers Act After All Day Session.

Denver, Dec. 8.—The Colorado coal strike was called off to-night, effective December 10. This action was taken by the convention of District No. 15, of the United Mine Workers of America, by a unanimous vote late to-night after an all day session, and ratifies the report of the international executive board introduced to-day recommending the termination of the strike.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Secretary Garrison, upon being informed to-night that the Colorado coal strike had been called off, said that in all probability the Federal troops would be withdrawn immediately.

## 'DOROTHY ARNOLD' ON BIBLE FLY LEAF

Family's Lawyer Doubts Book Found on Girl in Texas Is a Clew.

Experts long ago agreed that the mystery of the disappearance of Dorothy Arnold would remain unsolved, but every so often something happens to recall the case. This time it is the arrest of a girl in Texas who carried a Bible on the fly leaf of which was written "Dorothy Arnold." To add color to the story yesterday's report from San Antonio had it that a ship of paper had been pasted over the name.

The case of the missing girl was sure to be remembered in the law, for it was just four years ago this coming Saturday that she left her home and family, at 108 East 79th st., and was swallowed up. With the Texas pioneer, December 1, 1910, the Rev. Fred J. Benson, the pair are held pending an investigation of pawn tickets for alleged stolen goods. They came from Mexico recently.

Speaking of the family last night, John S. Keith, of 87 St. Nicholas Place, the lawyer who has had charge of the search for Miss Arnold, said that in the last year not one clew had been turned up that was considered worth investigating.

He would like to see the handwriting in the Bible in San Antonio, he said, because then he could easily prove or disprove the validity of the signature. "The more a peculiar system of writing could not be mistaken anywhere, he said.

Outside of saying that he would like to see the signature Mr. Keith manifested little interest in the clew. In the first place he was quite sure that the missing girl would not be in the company of lawbreakers if she were alive. Then he announced positively that the missing girl was a Bible. A handbag was all she carried from her home, except the clothing she wore, the lawyer said finally, although as the result of an afterthought he intimated that he thought the Texas clew was a joke.

William J. Flynn is one of the many who have been concerned in the search for Dorothy Arnold who thinks she is dead. The announcement of her disappearance was made by him when he was second Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Detective Bureau. As long as he remained in the city he would search for her, he said.

Much mystery has always surrounded the case. Although the girl was reported to be dead in 1910, it was not until January 26, 1911, that the public was informed that a worldwide search had been instituted.

## WEDS WOMAN WHO WON HIS FREEDOM

Arthur Tate Released from Sanatorium by Fiancee—Mother Made Complaint.

Released from Rivercrest Sanatorium through the efforts of his fiancée, Miss Charlotte Gibbs, of 68 West 125th st., Arthur Tate, son of the late president of the Whiting Paper Company, lost no time in marrying his fiancée yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reiser performed the ceremony at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church before any court could interfere. Then the couple started for Washington.

After their honeymoon Tate says he is going into business. He inherited \$100,000 from his father, but says that he proposes to exert his ability as a salesman to show that he deserves such a clever and brave wife.

The present Mrs. Tate was in Pennsylvania when she received word from her fiancé that he was confined in a sanatorium as an inebriate. Tate's confinement was in the hands of Dr. H. B. West 161st st. The bride-to-be hurried back to town and speedily obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

When the case came up before Justice Aspinwall, it was at an end. A telephone message to Dr. Reiser was satisfactory, and then the couple motored over to Manhattan, stopping at the City Hall long enough to get a license.

## BOMB ROUTS FAMILIES

Dynamite Shatters Windows and Damages Casement.

A dynamite bomb was exploded about 12:30 o'clock this morning in the doorway of the offices of Marino & Rinaldi, ticket dealers, at 403 East 14th st., damaging the casement of a show window, shattering the plate glass and destroying nearly every pane of glass in the building, a five story tenement house occupied by eighteen families.

There was some alarm among the people of the neighborhood, nearly all of them hurrying into the street.

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## NAVY PRACTICE PLANS UPSET, BADGER ADMITS

Rear Admiral Quizzed by House Committee on Tribune Exposures.

## DOUBTS WISDOM OF DANIELS SCHOOLS

Crozier Says Army Has Only 38 Per Cent of Reserve Ammunition.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 8.—The disclosures in The Tribune regarding the unpreparedness of the navy and the lack of fleet practice caused Rear Admiral Charles L. Badger, recently in command of the Atlantic fleet and a member of the General Board of the navy, to undergo rigid cross-examination for five hours before the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day.

Discussing the unpopularity of the schools Secretary Daniels has established aboard ships, the admiral frankly admitted that he doubted the wisdom of the academic courses, and said they were disliked by the men. He said, furthermore, that "school" has to be abandoned when there is any real work for the men to do—such as manoeuvres or target practice.

Admiral Badger approved the idea of vocational training for sailors. He said he saw no objection to these courses of study, but the recent commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet was quite unenthusiastic about the study hour in elementary training.

After rapid-fire questioning, Admiral Badger admitted that "possibly one or two ships" of the Atlantic fleet failed to share in target practice and manoeuvres during the last year. Asked to detail the amount of practice the various ships had had, Admiral Badger said he could not furnish this from memory, but promised to supply the committee with a statement of the movements of each ship mentioned in The Tribune story. The admiral insisted, to the best of his recollection, that the Atlantic fleet ships had had both individual and division practice.

### Practice Schedule Upset.

He acknowledged, however, the conditions at Vera Cruz and the fact that certain ships had been overhauled at navy yards might have disarranged the regular practice schedule, although asserting that sooner or later the requisite amount of practice was had. All these matters, the admiral promised, would be set forth in his written statement to be supplied later.

Admiral Badger made radical recommendations concerning an increase of the navy. He informed the committee that this country needed 100 submarines for defence purposes on the coasts and about the insular possessions. At present the submarines and airships built, nineteen building and eight to be contracted for. That this nation should have by 1919 a total of forty-eight battleships of the first class was the estimate of the admiral. Badger, the navy will not be an adequate navy, Admiral Badger said, until it has these forty-eight ships.

The admiral's statements concerning the navy and the submarines and battleships followed the general discussion of the unsatisfactory conditions of the navy as referred to in The Tribune.

In advocating 100 submarines, Admiral Badger said he did not desire the committee to sacrifice dreadnoughts in order to furnish the undersurface vessels. He insisted that this nation must keep pace with the world in both battleships and submarines.

He referred to the recommendations of the General Board ten years ago for four battleships a year. It was contemplated that the battleships of the United States should have forty-eight ships of the first class by 1919. He told the House committee to-day that he still regarded it as necessary to have a navy of this strength. Counting the battleships of the United States, there are now seventeen ships and the first line built and building and twenty-five so-called pre-dreadnoughts.

### Badger Favors Air Ships.

Admiral Badger also recommended larger appropriations for airships, saying that both the submarines and airships were their worth in the European conflict.

The hearings on the naval bill are behind closed doors, but it was learned from the estimates of the department covering activities which have been raised by The Tribune in its investigation of the administration of the navy. Representatives of the committee are expected to quiz Admiral Fletcher to-morrow. Representative Witherspoon, who was a leading cross-examiner to-day, will also take a hand in examining Admiral Fletcher.

The General Board is not in sympathy with the modest recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy was indicated when Admiral Badger told the House committee that he should authorize immediately the following auxiliary vessels: Two hospital ships, two supply ships, two ammunition ships, two transports and two tankers.

The prolonged examination of Admiral Badger, largely due to The Tribune disclosures, has postponed the appearance of Secretary Daniels before the committee. The Secretary is not scheduled to appear before Thursday, and the House committee has not even fully regarding the condition in which the navy is now pictured.

Representative Roberts, following the hearing to-day, said he would seek information to-morrow from Admiral Fletcher concerning the failure of most of the ships of the Atlantic fleet to mobilize off the Virginia Capes when ordered to do so by Admiral Fletcher as he took command in September.

Crozier Talks for Army.

Lessons drawn from the European war were discussed before the House

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# President Takes Message, Revealing Defence Policy

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON NAVAL POLICY

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defence; and it has always been of defence that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offence or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defence. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done.

## NEUTRALS' RIGHTS PAN-AMERICAN AIM LAUD DEFENCES AS "INSURANCE"

All Members of Union at Meeting of Governing Board.

## BRYAN AS CHAIRMAN NAMES COMMITTEE

Plan Uniformity of Action in Dealing with Warring Powers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 8.—The governing board of the Pan-American Union met in full session to-day to take action with regard to the relations of the twenty-one American republics with the belligerent powers of Europe looking to the protection of the rights of neutrals.

Secretary Bryan presided. Ambassador Naon of Argentina made an address outlining the purposes and intentions of the republics, which shortly thereafter was adopted into the declaration of position and the resolutions providing for a special commission of nine to formulate a Pan-American policy looking to the protection of the international and commercial rights of the neutral nations, more particularly of those component of the union itself.

The Pan-American position was described by Ambassador Naon in the following phrases taken from his address:

"It falls to us, the democracies of America, which are seeking to realize the ideal civilization founded upon the value and the strength of principles, to the utmost that they become the chief basis of international relations. If we can justify the setting aside of the rights of neutrals, there would disappear our commercial activities and our economic resources in the preservation of which are concerned both our existence and the exigencies of civilization."

Following the conference, the appointment of nine members to study the international problems presented and to submit suggestions looking to uniformity of action in the dealings of the American republics with the warring powers was appointed by Mr. Bryan, as follows: The ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the ministers from Uruguay, Peru, Honduras, Ecuador and Cuba. Mr. Bryan was the chairman of this commission.

The resolution providing for this commission stipulates that each government may submit to it such plans or suggestions as it may deem convenient to do.

The declarations adopted by the conference set forth the following statement of the position of the American republics:

"(1) That the magnitude of the present European war presents new problems of international law the solution of which is of equal interest to the entire world.

"(2) That the form in which the belligerents are developing redoubts to the injury of the neutrals.

"(3) That the principal cause for this result is that the respective rights of the belligerents and the neutrals are not clearly defined, notwithstanding that such definition is demanded both by general convenience and by the spirit of justice which doubly requires that the belligerents with respect to the interests of the neutrals.

"(4) That considerations of every character call for a definition of such rights as promptly as possible upon the principle that liberty of commerce should not be restricted beyond the point indispensable for military operations."

"The interests of the countries not involved in conflict are as much concerned, to respect, as to say the least, as those which could be invoked by the countries which misfortune has led to belligerency," said Dr. Naon.

The mission of the neutral countries is to maintain the progress of the world and to conserve its moral and material energies as a nucleus for the re-establishment of the disturbed equilibrium in a future which we all earnestly hope will be immediate. That social mission which is as supreme as the very defence of sovereignty which, if possible, the attention which the neutral countries have to the rights of neutrals. If these rights and the rights of the belligerents conflict, a spirit of justice, a sentiment of humanity and a reason of high practical policy determine that the rights of the neutrals must prevail, inasmuch as their mission is a mission of progress, of preservation and of life."

There was some question as to what form the investigation should take. Chairman Menken said an early report was necessary if any action was to be had at this term of Congress.

Colonel William C. Church, editor of "The Army and Navy Journal," said the necessary information was readily available; in fact, he had it with him in the form of the recommendations of the general board of the navy and the general staff of the army.

In the debate that followed the statement was made that army and navy reports are edited to please the wishes of heads of departments.

"We have recently heard," said Clarence J. Shearn, "that a certain official refused to print a report unless it was altered to conform with his ideas."

Colonel Church defended the official reports, and said the President was responsible for them and would not intentionally lie.

John F. O'Rourke agreed with Colonel Church that the object of the league was not so much investigation as to arrange an adequate scheme of national defence.

"If we are for security," said he, "we should look into that and alone."

More Soldiers Needed.

"No soldier wants a big standing army," Colonel Church resumed. "All do want an effective force. Our continental forces to-day could be placed in the Yale hotel, and one-third of the room would be left for the populace to occupy and admire the soldiers. What we should do is to urge Congress to

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## Attitude Toward the Navy Is Not To Be Altered.

## SENATORS EXPRESS THEIR DISAPPROVAL

Want to Know Why Once Efficient Organization Has Weakened.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 8.—With national defence as one of his chief themes President Wilson in the message he read to Congress to-day declared that this country was ready to defend itself to the utmost against attack, only to suggest a moment or two later the training of citizens, apart from militia-men, in the use of modern arms and the rudiments of drill and manoeuvre. He also believed it right that the national guard should be developed and strengthened by every means.

He paid scant attention to the navy. He did not say that it was adequate. He did say that "we have always regarded it as our proper and natural means of defence" and added, "but who shall tell us what sort of a navy to build?" He asked when experts would tell just what kind of ships should be constructed and if they would be right for ten years together, "if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change, as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months."

He urged the passage of the ship purchase bill and the conservation bill. His programme of business legislation was at an end. He believed the Senate should pass the Philippine bill and urged economy in appropriations. He referred to rural credits, but thought such legislation was not in shape for enactment.

The Senators, the Representatives and the crowd which thronged the galleries of the House knew the President's views on these questions were purely legislative and waited expectantly for his views on the question of national defence.

These were not expressed until the last part of the message was reached, and they were heard amid a quiet in which the proverbial pin drop could be heard. Occasionally there was a round of applause from the majority side, and once there was an outburst of laughter as the President said "we shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited."

There were words of disapproval at the President's views among many of the Senators and Representatives as they gathered in the cloakroom. To them there seemed no doubt that the President believed interest in national defence was confined to whether or not a conscription act should raise a large standing army similar to that of the European governments.

Senators and Representatives expressed the opinion that they did not want a large standing army any more than the President did, but they did want to know what the condition of the army and navy—especially the navy—was at the present time, in view of the many reports that its once efficient organization had been broken down.

### O'Gorman for Better Navy.

Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, said:

"We must have a powerful navy. While the people living in the interior may not realize its importance, the people along the coast, and particularly in the populous cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, have special reasons for insisting that we have the protection that can only be given by a powerful navy."

"I believe that whatever economies are effected in governmental affairs the American people will always be in favor of a navy which can hold off an enemy and protect our coast line."

"Within a few years the American navy has dropped from second to third rank among the navies of the world. It is estimated that during the year just passed it dropped to fourth place. This is a national humiliation, and its cause must be removed. Although anxious to maintain peace with all the world, this government must be ready at all times to defend our traditional policies, protect our citizens and safeguard the honor and dignity of the nation. It now becomes the duty of a Democratic administration to restore our navy to its former proud position, and I confidently rely upon the energy and the spirit of the citizens of New York in the efforts which will be made to that end."

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, the Progressive leader, said:

"It is the best message so far penned by President Wilson. But, nevertheless and notwithstanding, we must get ready."

Representative Mann, the Republican leader in the House, said:

"The President's message was notable for its failure to make any mention of the situation in Mexico. The President gives no valid reason or government ownership of ships. There are plenty of ships to carry our commerce now, but the President advances no suggestions of methods to encourage commerce with the great opportunity before it in the foreign trade."

"The President says he is for a big navy," said Senator Thornton, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. "So am I. It all depends upon what is meant by a big navy. I think we ought to have four battleships a year and more submarines."

"No one has suggested," said Senator Lodge, "either conscription or enforced military service. That is not the policy of the United States."

Sas Van Gent, Holland (via The Hague to London), Dec. 8.—The news of the slight indisposition of the Kaiser, combined with the strict orders against persons entering or leaving Belgium, has caused a widespread feeling among Belgians that Emperor William is about to visit Antwerp and does not desire the fact to become known.

"No holiday meal complete without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, a splendid tonic."

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# RUSSIANS LOSE 5,000 IN FIERCE FIGHTS FOR SUBURBS OF CRACOW

Czar's Troops Driven from Wieliczka, Vienna Reports—Armies in Poind Prepare for Great Battle.

## GERMANS REPULSED IN FLANDERS

Violent Attack South of Ypres Beaten Back, Says French War Office Report—Fleet Helps Army and Bombards Coast.

Vienna reports a defeat for the Russian besieging army around Cracow, on the Galician border. The Czar's forces, it is stated, were driven from Wieliczka and Dobezeyce, suburbs of the fortified city. The communiqué says 5,000 prisoners were taken. The official report from Petrograd is taken to confirm the German statement that Lodz had been captured. Both armies in Western Poland are preparing for another great struggle.

In Flanders the Germans appear to have renewed their offensive. The French War Office reports that the Allies have repulsed a violent attack south of Ypres, and unofficial reports say that there is fierce fighting along the Yser Canal, from near Ypres northward to the coast. At other parts of the western front the fighting has been unimportant. A late dispatch says that the Belgian coast from Newport to Ostend is being bombarded.

London, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Rotterdam says that a bombardment of the Belgian coast between Ostend and Newport began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in conjunction with land operations.

A correspondent of "The Daily Express," telegraphing from the Belgian frontier, says:

"The German divisional headquarters was removed from Roulers when shells began to fall in the town after the British had recaptured Passchendaele, eleven miles northeast of Ypres. This indicates a distinct and important advance by the Allies."

London, Dec. 8.—Fierce fighting at points along the Flanders battle front is mentioned in to-day's dispatches. The fragmentary reports indicate that the Germans are on the offensive from a point south of Ypres northward along the Yser Canal to the coast, a distance of approximately twenty-five miles.

The French official report to-night announces that the Germans have made a violent attack upon the Allies at Saint-Eloy, south of Ypres, which was repulsed. This may mean a renewal of the German attempt to batter through the allied lines.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin quotes the German headquarters staff as saying that the coast along the Yser is proceeding according to our programme. This is taken to mean that decisive action may be attempted any day and that Berlin believes the German operations to have been successful so far.

To-day's official German report, also received by wireless, is less definite than the statement issued by the French War Office. It says the bad condition of the roads along the coast of Flanders is causing great difficulty in the movement of German troops. Whether this has reference to the bombardment of a coast town west of Newport on the Calais line, which was of- ficially reported yesterday, or to the movement of German troops, is not clear.

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The French official report to-night contains any mention of that bombardment.

"Some slight progress" to the north of Arras is claimed in the German report, while the French report of operations in the region of Arras again mentions the French occupation of Ypres aerodrome. The dispatch also has already been circumstantially described.

According to telegrams from Sluis, Holland, via Amsterdam, fierce fighting has been resumed on the Yser.

Germany Claim Capture of 100,000 Russians at Lodz

London, Dec. 8.—The great battle for possession of Poland continues. The front extends along 300 miles, and victory over a part of it at least appears to have fallen to the Germans, while the Russians are pressing upon Cracow in the south.

That Lodz has fallen into German hands seems to be undoubted, and a Russian official report just issued apparently is preparing the public mind for the news by referring to the difficulty of defending the city, which gives to the Russian front an abnormal contour, and forecasting a reforming of the line.

Details of these mighty battles have yet to be written, and the general facts that there have been fearful slaughter and intense suffering from the cold comprise about the total of the information received.

## KAISER TOO ILL TO RETURN TO FRONT

Former Miss Vivien Gould, of New York, Marked for Life by Iron Splinter.

London, Dec. 8.—"The Westminster Gazette" publishes a dispatch from Du-kirk saying that Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivien Gould, daughter of George J. Gould, of New York, was wounded by a bomb thrown from a German aeroplane. The dispatch says: "On the occasion of the last visit of a Taube one of the bombs killed a woman and wounded a young girl so her arm was amputated."

"Lady Decies, who has been doing hard Red Cross work here for the last couple of months, happened to be passing close to the spot where the bomb fell. She was struck on the shoulder by a splinter of iron which, as long as she lives will carry the mark as a memento."

German Claim Pursuit.

The Germans claim that they are pursuing the Russians to the south and southeast of Lodz. Several American correspondents were with the Russian army when the battle broke, but nothing has been heard from them for several days. Evidently they are under the hand of a strict censorship. British military experts insist that three-quarters of the best material of the German army has been held in the western theatre of the war throughout the campaign and that the troops opposed to the Russians consist principally of second line organizations.

Bombs Dropped on Lodz.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, the date of which is not given, says:

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If It's Advertised in  
The Tribune  
It's Guaranteed.  
See Editorial Page, First Column.